

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

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## THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

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### TERMS.

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ROBERT NORTON,  
GENERAL AGENT.

From the Courant.  
Hartford Arts' Union.

The fourth Lecture before this Institution was delivered on Friday evening, by William James Hamersley, Esq., of this city: Subject—*Revolutionary Reminiscences of Connecticut*. The subject was well chosen for the entertainment and instruction of his audience; and that the lecturer accomplished these objects was readily seen by the rapt attention of a crowded auditory for an hour and a half. He observed that the colonies had been long exasperated by the British policy toward them. The operation of the celebrated Navigation Act, which, above all other measures, built up British naval supremacy, was particularly hostile to the true commercial interests of the colonies. As early as 1737, the 'Sugar Act,' as it has been termed, was passed, though not actually enforced before 1760. This act laid prohibitory duties on sugar and molasses which should enter the colonies from any but the English West India Islands, thus in fact, cutting off the profitable trade which New England carried on with many of these islands, preventing them from taking their fish and lumber to a ready market and obtaining sugar in return. On the arbitrary enforcement of this act, much excitement took place, and there was a trial of its merits at Salem in 1760, which John Adams thinks was the birth of American Independence. Connecticut passed votes in 1764 against the enforcement of the Sugar Act. Had this source of irritation continued, the lecturer thought, it might of itself have produced the Revolution.

We pass over the graphic description of the effects of the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax, in Connecticut, as subjects known to all who read history, merely observing that in this colony, no stamped paper was used, and the whole act was openly treated as a nullity, exhibiting "the ineffaceable opposition of popular hostility to British aggression."

The lecturer read some powerful resolutions passed by the people of Wallingford, on this subject; and the pious and heartfelt legislative acts for a Thanksgiving upon its repeal. The subject of the *Boston Port Bill* was next taken up, and a strong, energetic letter from William Williams read, to show its effect on Connecticut feeling. From this period, the history of our Legislature is but a transcript of warlike preparations. A false report being spread in 1774, that Boston had been burnt, fully twenty thousand men in this colony commenced their march for her protection. The lecturer then commented very beautifully and feelingly upon the strong religious emotion connected with the war in Connecticut, a feeling that throbbled alive in all bosoms, and consecrated the new born spirit of liberty. He then showed that the capture of Ticonderoga, the first act of hostility, was planned, accomplished and paid for by Connecticut alone. Biographical sketches were then given of Silas Deane, Samuel A. Parsons, and Samuel Wyllys, the framers of this plan. Our troops were engaged at Bunker Hill, according to the lecturer under the command of Israel Putnam. He seemed to settle at once the great controversy, which has been lately agitating the learned at Boston, and to make, without hesitation, Old Put. the commander. We have no doubt he is right; and that we can forcibly say of his military trader, "that the old proverb is not true, that a living dog is better than a dead lion." In this battle, 400 men from Connecticut, by their effective aid, saved the retreating troops. Their banner was an appropriate manifesto of their peculiar character—"on one side, 'An appeal to Heaven'—on the other, 'Qui transtulit sustinet.'" An outline of the successful expedition from New Haven under Sears, to seize Livingston's press in New York, was another event of 1755. Benedict Arnold's exploits and personal character were then properly treated.

On the 14th of June, 1776, the colony of Connecticut declared herself an independent, sovereign State, and by her delegates subsequently coincided in the declaration of national independence made July 4th. The character and history of the Connecticut signers were well drawn up. To show the patriotic feelings of all classes a letter was read from Hezekiah Hayden, a young private of the town of Windsor, which exhibited sentiments as elevated as those of our legislators.

The destinies of Colonel Knowlton and Nathan Hale were then alluded to; the attack on Danbury and the death of General Wooster described; and interesting anecdotes of the clergy introduced to show the unanimity of feeling then prevalent. No one character was so ably delineated, however, as that of Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of the State during the whole revolutionary contest. The history of the efforts of Connecticut, during the remainder of the war, must be passed over. She had more troops in the field than Virginia; and suffered and endured much for the common cause.

Near the close of his lecture, the gentleman described the character and talents of the four Connecticut poets of the Revolution, Barlow, Dwight, Humphreys and Trumbull. He showed how every class was equally engaged in the great contest, and effective in their service. He closed with a powerful appeal to the sons of Connecticut every where, that was worthy of such a mother, to admire her character, never to coincide in the ridicule that may be attempted to be attached to her name, but always to exclaim as Webster did of Massachusetts, "there is Connecticut; there she stands before the world; her deeds are her best eulogium."

The style of the orator was clear and forcible; rising, when the occasion demanded, into eloquent and elegant expressions. The middle register of his voice is distinct and effective; the lower falls in depth of tone, which rendered some of his cadences inaudible at a distance. He makes the same mistake that all our public speakers do, whether lay or clerical, that of assuming an oratorical tone of voice when they speak in public, different from that of animated conversation. Professor Mitchell very curiously exemplified this remark. The inflexions of voice necessary to convey emotion are now alluded to, but the immediate assumption of an oratorical tone, as soon as the public is addressed which tone was carried through by Prof. Mitchell in abstract reasoning, and by Mr. Hamersley in documentary reading. The fault is a minor one, however, and one common to every Southern and Western orator. Some of the lecturer's most eloquent passages would have been more effective, if there had been less rapidity of utterance. The lecture was an exceedingly interesting one, replete with patriotic sentiment, sublime ideas, and soul thrilling events.

### Past Mercies.

Our mercies past, when present cares annoy,  
Should gild our hopes of future peace and joy.

"What makes you think that God will never forsake them that trust in him?" was asked of an aged Christian. "Because he has promised," was the reply. "And what makes you think he will keep his word?" "Because he never yet broke it." Here is encouragement for us all! Here is enough to cry aloud, "Though he slay me, yet I will trust in him!" The past declares God's faithfulness, the present confirms, and the future will only make more clear his fidelity and truth. Do you think of the past and future? and is the present made brighter by them?

We judge our earthly friends by what they do, rather than by what they say; and why not judge of our heavenly friend by the same rule? Ask, then, the question, Christian reader, what has God done for thee? Has he not made thee? given thee thy faculties of body, soul and spirit? placed thee in a beautiful world? afforded thee means of grace and the hope of glory? Yea, giving his Son to die for thee upon the cross, prepared thee a mansion of boundless bliss, and put into thy hands his holy word to comfort thee on earth, and guide thee in the way to heaven? Surely, the past, present, and future will hardly suffice thee in setting forth his glory!

To sing his praise, let heart and soul be given,  
Sing loud on earth and louder still in heaven

The past has already been the present, and will soon be the future. Hours, days and years, like riches, make to themselves wings and fly away, let them bear on their wings some record of our love, our gratitude our joy. Let us ponder on what is, was, and will be that the past, the present and the future, may give praise to the Redeemer; and promote the peace of our own souls.—S. S. Journal.

MY CHILDREN STILL.—A young preacher recently called upon an eminent divine, and in the course of conversation, asked him how many children he had.

"Four, sir," was the reply.

At the supper table, the visitor perceived two beautiful children seated by the side of the mother. Turning to the divine, he said, "I thought you had four children, sir: where are the other two?"

Lifting his eyes, the holy man of God pointed upward while a sweet smile broke over his countenance. "They are in heaven," he replied, slowly and calmly, "yet my children still; not dead but gone before."

## Hartford Arts' Union.

An extra lecture was delivered before this Institute on Monday evening, by Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of Indiana. Subject—*Western Agriculture*. The commencement of the lecture before the usual hour occasioned a late attendance, so that we lost the gentleman's introductory remarks. The noise made by the conversation of the boys, in the part of the room where we were obliged to stand, and the constant change of seats, prevented us from hearing much of what the lecturer said, especially when he lowered his voice. These causes must serve as an apology for a meagre account of the many topics which he discussed, or for any inaccurate statement that we may make.

When we entered the room, the gentleman was speaking of the cultivation of Corn, at the West; the immense quantity that was raised, and the ease with which it was produced. There is no difficulty on this subject, but that of transportation to a market. The English have a prejudice against our cornmeal. They assert that it is injurious to both man and cattle. The reason is that the article they have had is poor. The meal sours, and the corn spoils in its passage across the Atlantic. If corn is sent in bulk the shifting of the cargo is hazardous to the vessel; hence the insurance on the article is high. The remedy now is to kiln-dry corn, meal, and flour. There are sixteen lbs. of moisture in a barrel of meal; if this be driven off by heat, the meal will keep any length of time, but will require so much additional moisture in its culinary preparation.

Butter is raised in great quantities, and is excellent, from the superior character of the prairie grass; though perhaps each cow does not produce as much milk as in New England. Butter is worth in Indiana, in the summer, from four to six cents a pound. To enable it to reach a market, and thus become profitable to the farmer, it must first be made well; and then great care be taken in its packing, that no air be left in the casks containing it. These are made of white oak—pine and cedar communicating a taste to the butter—with a heading of the same. Care is taken, after the butter is packed tight, to exclude the air; [the peculiar process of driving off the air was inaudible] the oak plug to the cask hermetically sealed and then the cask placed within another, which is to be filled with water and tightly secured.

Cattle are raised in immense numbers. As soon as certain railroads are constructed, they can be transported to market with ease. Cattle are sent from the north of Scotland, by railway, six hundred miles to London; about the same distance, said the lecturer, will enable us to reach Atlantic market, perhaps that of New York. Railroads are much employed for this purpose. One car will transport two hundred tons. There is no limit to the amount of Beef that can be sent to market on these railways from Indiana. Cattle are easily taken care of on the prairie. One herdsman is allowed to three hundred head during the summer, of which more than one half can be readily fattened for market in the fall.

Poultry is in great plenty, and raised, almost with no expense. Chickens are seventy-five cents a dozen. Turkeys, twenty-five cents a piece. To bring produce to market costs about twelve dollars and a half a ton to New York, on the railways. Driving cattle from that distance exhausts their marketable qualities, injures the beef, consumes as many as ninety days, and is very expensive. On the subject of Manufactures, the lecturer remarked they are yet in their infancy. He had already been in favor of encouragement of our own industry. He did not wish a prohibitory tariff, but thought, in a tariff for revenue, the duties might be laid with such discrimination as to foster American industry. One reason why labor is so cheap in Europe is that laborers are the more cheaply fed. But once bring the West, by rail road, in communication with the East, and we can supply you with food in such abundance, that labor can be made as cheap here as in Europe, and our manufactures compete with theirs. The higher rate of interest which prevails here will be another draw back to the success of our manufactures; and this rate will be kept up as long as such confidence in the safety of our monied institutions, leads European capitalists to make investments here.

Respecting the mode of cultivation at the West, strange stories were circulating here, but he would endeavor to set us right. And first: as to FENCES. Those of turf were first tried, but they rotted and the hogs tore them down. Then hedges of the *Oauge Orange* were recommended. But while they were growing, they needed two fences for their protection; and, when grown, were found not to answer the purpose. The *Virginia rail fence* was next tried; but was too expensive for their immense farms. The lecturer then exhibited a model of a cheap fence which he had

invented. At the distance we were placed we could not see this model; but the gentleman described it as one well fitted to stand against the winds; as capable of being removed from place to place; as fixed down firmly by stakes and riders; as slanting, and when corn stalks were piled against it, as furnishing the only shelter their young cattle had in the winter; as made of plank sixteen feet to a rod; as capable of being put up at the rate of a mile a day; and as costing \$110 a mile.

He next described the houses of his tenants. They can be made of two stories high, and sufficiently large to accommodate a family, all for \$110. They are made of plank, inside and out, the interval between being filled in with a mixture of hay cut short and clay, which renders them tight and warm. The roofs and floors are constructed in the same way. The stairs are moveable and therefore take up no room when not used. The whole interior looks like a panel work, and there is no plastering employed. The whole house within and without, is painted, very cheaply, with a mixture of lime, tallow, salt and salaratus, with a little ochre or umber to give a color. The doors and windows can be framed for thirty cents each; and the whole house framed by contract very cheap.

They have no barns, which is a mistake. The notion of their farmers is that cattle can stand the winter well enough, if they are fed sufficiently. (He here gave the results of some experiments he had made on the feeding of hogs with *mush*, which we were unable to hear.)

The gentleman said he had 1500 acres of corn, and that the expenses of raising the article were five cents a bushel. One young man with two horses would take care of forty acres. Fifty bushels to the acre was the common yield. In breaking up the sward ground no one holds the plough. It goes in sufficiently deep of itself. In the third furrow, the boy drops the corn, and the next turn of the plow covers it. There are no weeds, and no hoeing is necessary; another passage of the plow answers for its cultivation. New soil will thus produce about thirty bushels; it is then turned into wheat, and thus at once subdued.

Mr. Ellsworth then described the mode of breaking steers, twenty yoke at a time. He made some remarks on the raising of sheep, and on the cultivation of Flax and Barley. They were generally sown together, and the seeds separated by a sieve; and the straw thus mixed afforded the best material for the manufacture of wrapping paper. The fibre of flax is the best separated by the action of diluted nitric acid. Buckwheat and Rye are sowed together in June. The former, when ripe, is mowed on the soft carpet which the latter affords and is thus freed from grit. Young cattle and calves are then turned in during the winter to keep the rye down. The prairie hay is excellent and is easily obtained.

The inhabitants are much engaged in the construction of Plank Roads. They cost about \$1500 the mile, and pay, generally, a dividend of 40 per cent. They will last from eight to ten years. They are made of white oak or black walnut.

Mr. Ellsworth then described from a map; the different routes Indiana had to a market; and concluded, with a hearty expression of his love for the Union, and his opinion that the country was in no danger, which he observed was the prevailing spirit of the West.

### Extinction of Races.

In what way, and on what nations, will be executed the doom, uttered by the spirit of inspiration—that the nation that will not serve God shall perish, is more than we are informed. But the expectation that, attending the advance of the Gospel among the nations, there will be strange turns of the hand of Providence, laying in the grave once powerful nations—if not warranted in the Scriptures, has been very prevalent, and by no means confined to those holding peculiar theories respecting the next coming of Christ. Indeed, in all the history of the world, the birth and death of nations have come somewhat according to an established law of providence. Some nations indeed, whose origin was identified with that of the true religion, have been stamped with immortality. And some that have derived their strength and sway from Christianity, and have their being identified with it, seem destined to live in its life, and grow with its expansion.

But one of the most remarkable features of Providence affecting the present position of the nations, appears in the depopulation of some portions of the earth, to make way for a different race. And where these changes are now in progress, the gain to christianity seems to be as clearly the result, and result intended, as was the gain to true religion, exterminating the Canaanites and giving their land to the Hebrews. What the gain has been in sweeping off from the face of this country, a population perhaps more numerous than the present, and planting the race of the

Puritans here, is manifest. And the depopulation which is now in progress through the Pacific Islands to give place to a similar race, is tending to a like gain.

And the hand of Providence is more apparent in this, from the fact that the natural causes are the more latent. The whole of this change does not come by the same class of causes which have melted away the Indian tribes of this country. To some extent, especially in the South Sea Islands, the British colonization has kindled the fire that is sweeping off the native tribes. But the decrease in other islands is not so easily accounted for. Take, for instance, the Sandwich Islands. There has been no colonization of Europeans there, no bloody wars waged by foreign invaders. The fearful depopulation began long before our missions opened the islands to a better knowledge of the civilized world. In 1778 Capt. Cook estimated the population at 400,000. Mr. Ellis, in his *Polynesian* researches, gives his opinion in confirmation of that estimate. In a half a century after, Mr. Ellis, then residing on the Islands, from his own observations, put the number down at 140,000. This is a decrease of nearly two-thirds in fifty years. By the official census of the present year—that is in twenty years from the last estimate, it has come down to 84,165, an average decline of two per cent. a year. Such a rate of decline would extinguish the race within thirty or forty years.

It was hoped that the spread of christianity would have eradicated the seeds of this decay. But Providence appears to have ordered it otherwise. The similar course of depopulation over other Pacific Islands, proceeds from similar hidden causes, and is doubtless, fulfilling similar hidden purposes of God.

From these Islands it is natural to glance at their neighbors in China. There the elements appear to be hatching a devastating storm. A writer from thence to one of the London papers, says:—"The general dissatisfaction prevalent in China, and the demand for reform, are now manifesting themselves. The principles of Socialism are progressing, and the day is rapidly approaching when civil strife shall have torn the empire in pieces." Rebellion is now in progress in some of the provinces. But opium is doing more than rebellion for the destruction of the Chinese. And the sweeping off of that whole population is an event no more improbable in itself, than other instances that have occurred of the extinction of nations.

But be it as it may, that nation will present no insuperable obstacles to the christianizing of the world. The resources are with God to convert or to take it out of the way. Whether the Chinese race, or a race reared under his Gospel, and brought in to occupy the ground, are to constitute his church there, he only can decide.—*Puritan Rec.*

## The Young Apostate Planting the Pillow of His Death-bed with Thorns.

The father of young L—— was a deacon of the Baptist church in E——. His mother was a mother in Israel. His sister D—— was a useful missionary at Burmah, and he was hopefully converted and united to the church. But he soon apostatized, and returned to the world's vain pleasures. A revival of religion was in progress in S——, and the meeting was protracted from evening to evening with great success. Among the inquirers were two young ladies, hitherto fond of the gay dance, and such other pleasures as the country affords. A ball was arranged, it was thought, to oppose the meeting, and draw away those young persons who were seriously inquiring 'what they must do to be saved.' Young L—— was a leading manager, and he saw they had failed to entice any of those who had requested the prayers of the church. The meeting was crowded, and about seventy persons went forward for prayer. The spirit's power was exerted there. Many wept and prayed audibly for mercy. As the meeting was dismissed, and the people were pressing out, I saw young L—— crowding his way in. Approaching the young ladies alluded to, he invited, pressed and urged. I saw it all; and laying my hand on his shoulder, said, 'Young man, how can you do so? Are you not content with your own destruction that you endeavor to destroy others? How dare you come to such a holy place with such a proposition to those who are fleeing from the wrath to come. Sir, I feel constrained to say that you are planting thorns in the pillow of your death bed.' He left the house in a rage. He was defeated. In a short time he returned to his parents was seized with a violent delirium, which terminated fatally, leaving to his heart-broken parents no hope of his future welfare. When passing that way to attend Commencement at H—— I called, and his mother gave me the mournful account of his last moments, showing that he had planted the pillow of his death-bed with thorns.

A WIFE'S PROPERTY.—A slave was put jail in the Second Municipality a few days since by a gentleman for safe keeping. The gentleman, we believe, claimed to be the owner of the slave. The slave's wife appeared before Recorder Caldwell and proved to him, as he stated, that the slave belonged to her, not only as her husband, but as her property, she having bought him with her own money. The Recorder delivered the slave to her, and now the gentleman who put him in prison claims him of the Recorder. A very pretty question.—N. O. Picayune.

## Africa.

LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.

The entertainment by the Government of Great Britain of a project for the establishment of a powerful line of steam vessels between that country and the African coast, ostensibly for the conveyance of a monthly mail, and the more effectual checking of the slave traffic, is strong proof, we think, of the value that the commerce between the two countries is capable of becoming. It may, in addition, be regarded as corroborative of the justness of the position taken by the advocates of a mail steamer line between this country and Africa. We are by no means disposed to look invidiously on the enterprising spirit exhibited abroad for securing a closer connexion with a country, the great mercantile wealth of which is yet, comparatively speaking, untouched. This spirit should have on us no other than a stimulating effect. Besides, for years, if not ages to come the trade of Africa can admit of no very close competition. The promised vastness of this trade whilst excluding all idea of monopoly, must continue to new enterprise by its unlimited rewards. It is unnecessary that we should exhibit statistics to show how largely England has been benefited by her persevering though frequently interrupted communication with the interior parts of that great continent, nor to make plain how, with better knowledge and more ready means of access, risks will be lessened and mercantile profits enlarged. It will be remembered that the Congressional committee to whom the question of establishing mail steamers between this country and Africa was referred, adverted in their report to the aid its adoption would afford in the consummation of the plans of the Colonization Society. On the intimate relation between the one and the other, it was supposed that a good part of the required success was dependant. It is something singular that the colored race—those in reality most interested in the future destinies of Africa—should be so lightly affected by the evidences continually being presented in favor of colonization. He will do a service to this country as well as Africa who shall do anything to open the eyes of the colored race to the advantages of emigration to the fertile and, to them, congenial shores of Africa.—*Nat. Intel.*

## God's People Known to Him.

Tamar may disguise herself and walk in an unaccustomed path, so that Judah may not know her. Isaac, through the dimness of his sight, may bless Jacob and pass Esau.—Tract of time may make Joseph forget or be forgotten of his brethren. Solomon may doubt to whom of right the child belongeth; and Christ may come to his own and not be received. But the Lord knoweth who are his, and his eye is always over them. Time, place, speech or appeal, cannot obscure or darken his eye or ear. He can discern Daniel in the den—Job, though never so much changed, on the dung hill; let Jonah be lodged in the whale's belly, Peter be put into a close prison, Lazarus be wrapped in rags, or Abel rolled in blood; yet he can call them by name, and send his angels to comfort them. Ignorance and forgetfulness may cause love and knowledge to be estranged in the creature, but the Lord is not incident to either: for his as his essence, is everywhere; he knoweth all things.—[John Barlow 1616.]

How often do we hear the remark, 'There is nothing that I can do. If I only could, I would be servicable to the cause of Christian truth. But what can I, or what is there that I can do?' We can do what we can; that is all that our Master asks of us, and if we do that faithfully and humbly, it will be accepted and blessed. 'Nothing to do?' said a speaker lately before the Board of Missions.—

'Paul locked up in the inner prison might have thought he had nothing to do, but he could sing at midnight those praises which should shake his prison, and open every door. The widow of the two mites might have thought she had nothing to do, but she gave a contribution worth more than the benefactions of the rich. John Bunyan taken away from his useful field of labor, and shut up in prison, might have thought he had nothing to do; but he could there betray the immortal career of Pilgrim, and trace out the way to heaven for the consolation and instruction of all time.'—*Chr. Register.*

A WIFE'S PROPERTY.—A slave was put jail in the Second Municipality a few days since by a gentleman for safe keeping. The gentleman, we believe, claimed to be the owner of the slave. The slave's wife appeared before Recorder Caldwell and proved to him, as he stated, that the slave belonged to her, not only as her husband, but as her property, she having bought him with her own money. The Recorder delivered the slave to her, and now the gentleman who put him in prison claims him of the Recorder. A very pretty question.—N. O. Picayune.

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that beareth and is baptized, shall be saved."  
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Extracts from Preface.  
ING my ministry in the Establishment, an  
entire rest of the conclusions at which I  
arrive led me to avoid the study of the ques-  
tion of baptism, but I felt obliged to examine the  
passage of Scripture, upon the subject  
same in my way, and the evidence thus ob-  
tained convinced me that repentance and faith  
precede baptism. Aware how many are  
of doubtful minds, and well selected com-  
pact, on such a partial, one-sided investiga-  
they practice themselves, I determined to  
own judgment, entirely by the study of  
pure, and of such authors, as advocate  
of baptism. To that doctrine which I  
hered, and not having read a single Bap-  
tist tract, I publish the following work as  
a candid testimony to the exclusive right  
to Christian Baptism.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,  
60 Washington street, Boston.

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS.**  
**L. FASHION, 1850**  
RIDWELL, DANIELS &  
Co., 202 Main street, will  
now issue the Fall style  
Hats. They cannot be sur-  
passed in point of style,  
of material and finish. 10w

**ALL FASHIONS 1850.**  
STRONG & WOODRUFF have in the  
Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats ready  
for inspection and sale at  
204 MAIN STREET  
291

**Watches and Jewelry.**  
THE subscriber keeps constantly for  
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comprising all the different occupa-  
English and Geneva watches, some of  
made expressly for my retail trade,  
the warranted first rate time keepers.  
of all the fashionable patterns, con-  
sisting of gold chains, finger rings, ear-  
ring pins, bracelets, &c.  
Ware, consisting of tea sets, silver  
knives, ladles, cups, butter and fruit knives  
which are warranted pure and gold.  
Personal attention of the subscriber is giv-  
ing repairing of all kinds of watches and  
jewelry.  
THOMAS STEELE,



## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1851.

## Romish Influence in the U. States

We believe it to be a fact that might be demonstrated to the full satisfaction of the public, that Romish priests are at this moment swaying a greater influence over the President and his cabinet, and the Congress of the United States, than any other single religious denomination, or indeed of all the religious sects combined. Circumstances trifling in themselves, perhaps, are coming to light, which go far to confirm the truth of this opinion. A few weeks since, we published a paragraph from an exchange paper, stating that a certain Romish bishop in one of the Southern States, had petitioned Congress for the refunding of duties paid by him on a church bell which had been presented by Papists in Europe to one of the churches in his diocese. The money was promptly refunded by the powers that be at Washington. Had this same petition come from an obscure Protestant church in some part of New England, all probability it would never have got beyond the reach of the committee to whom it was referred; if it had even received attention enough from the assembled wisdom of the nation to insure its reference. But when a Romish bishop—a man who has not, and never can have any sympathy with our government—signs his name to it, the matter is attended to at once, and the money paid over without any unnecessary delay.

Another case which very recently came to light, which shows the influence which Romanism is wielding over our government. The very Reverend John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, Hartford, &c.—the man that presided a sermon not long since on the "Decline of Protestantism"—is now in Europe, and has delivered a sermon in London on the success of Romanism in the United States. A report of this sermon has been printed in the Freeman's Journal, a brief extract from which will show the important light in which Bishop Hughes views himself, and the not much less important light in which he is viewed by the government. He is speaking of himself, and boasting to an English audience, of his influence in our own republic:

"On one occasion, this same Bishop, at the time of the war with Mexico, was invited to the Cabinet Council of the Ministers of the State, to give his advice upon the subject of concluding the war; and had it not been for the fact that he was to have been sent on a despatch to Mexico, thinking that in his sacred character, he might have influence with the people of Mexico, being of his own religion, and thereby prevent the further effusion of blood."

So it seems from bishop Hughes' own statement, that a Cabinet Council of Ministers of the only pure democratic government on earth, stooped to the pitiable descent of advising with an Irish priest in regard to the best method of terminating a war with a neighboring State, and that they were on the eve of sending him on a special mission to that State, for the purpose of using his ghostly influence in bringing about a peace; and that the speedy termination of the war only prevented it. How very important Mr. Bishop Hughes might have felt, had he actually been sent on this mission—to say nothing of his nine thousand dollars outfit and as much more for a year's service; it is impossible to tell; but it may be imagined in part, from the pomposity which has been usually exercised by Romish dignitaries when in the discharge of civil affairs. It may be imagined how this pet of the Pope would feel, while engaged in this business of closing up a war between a Catholic and a Protestant nation. His feelings, of course, are all on the side of Mexico; for there Romanism is carried out in its purity, and bishop Hughes would like to see a similar state of things in his own archiepiscopal see. A fine subject truly to settle our difficulties; and had he been permitted the privilege of participating in the matter, Mexico, no doubt, would have fared much better than she did.

But this is not the point to which our thoughts were directed in commencing this notice; we wished simply to direct attention to the fact, that Romish priests do, and are, exercising an influence over our government, which all the Protestant sects in the country cannot. And why is this?—Not because our government is particularly in love with Romanism. There is another reason for it; and that reason is found in the peculiar organization of the Romish church; where the priests think, act for, and direct the people. A man like bishop Hughes, speaks for his whole diocese, and hence the importance that attaches to his name, and this is the reason why the government of the United States is so obsequious to him and other Romish bishops. There is danger in this influence—not immediately—but that Popery stand fifty years longer, which we very much doubt, it will have acquired an influence in this country which may seriously threaten our republican institutions. An influx of three hundred thousand Roman Catholics annually, from the most downtrodden countries in Papal Europe, where the principles of liberty are not understood, taken in connection with the facts that Popery is the sworn enemy of republican freedom, and the influence which the Romish bishops in this country have already succeeded in acquiring over our rulers, are sufficient causes to awaken the Protestant community to a sense of the danger which awaits them.

The Calendar of this city, has been changed from the folio to the quarto form, and is now printed on eight pages. The size of the paper is somewhat reduced by this transformation; it now contains less matter than the Secretary, but is large enough to answer all practical purposes relating to the diocese of Connecticut. We are pleased to find that the Calendar has dropped that Puseyite tone which characterized it a few years ago, and that it now deals with Popery as with an open foe. The name of Rev. A. Jackson, appears as its editor. Published by Samuel Hamner & Co., at two dollars a year in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed six months.

The name of the Rev. Wm. W. Patton, is announced as corresponding editor of the Religious Herald for the year ensuing. Mr. Patton furnishes editorials over the signature of a \*. The Herald is the Congregational organ of this State; D. B. Moseley, publisher.

Friday last, being the first Friday in the year, was observed by the South Baptist, and by the Congregational churches of this city, as a day of fasting and prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and a revival of the work of grace in our midst. Wednesday of the present week was observed by the North Baptist ch. for the same object.

## Brethren will you look at this matter?

At what matter? Why this annual overhauling of Pastors. And what of it? Sure enough, what of it? But discord, division, and every evil work. Can you mention a single benefit, that ever resulted from it? Why I have thought that it was calculated to keep the Pastor from becoming indolent, and not attending to his duties. Beautiful idea! You mean that it supplies the place of the Slave-driver's lash. Excellent motive this, to bring to bear upon a servant of God, in the gospel field. Brethren what do you think of a hireling ministry? O, it is not to be endured. And yet do you not compel us to be hirelings? Employed by the year, the contract to be annually renewed.

But let us go up to that Annual Meeting. What a general turn out. Why here are brethren that we have not seen at a business meeting for twelve months; and some that we have not seen at a Covenant or Conference meeting, and but seldom on the Sabbath.

But now they are invited to use their talents in criticizing their Pastor. They have been called together for this especial purpose; and if they cannot find some fault, their talent must be small.

I imagine that a verbatim report of the sayings of some of these gatherings, would be a literary and religious curiosity of no ordinary kind. Too sound, too loose; too plain, too fearful; too pointed, too general; too long, too short; too proud, too careless; and altogether—don't visit enough. But I forbear. The result of the meeting is, that many who had felt entirely satisfied with their Pastor, begin to feel quite uneasy, and to conclude that there had better be a change.

But a vote is taken; and there that vote—one in favor of the Pastor's remaining. And now the committee report to the Pastor, who has been waiting something like a man in the prisoner's box, the verdict of a jury. We are happy to inform you that we are unanimous in inviting you to remain with us another year. (Of course, no one voted against it.) He is then conducted into the presence of his employers, and with entire sincerity expresses the pleasure he feels, in learning that his imperfect labors have given such universal satisfaction.

But it is not long before extra officious brethren begin to express to him their grief, that so many of the church should not be entirely satisfied with his labors. And some good brother, more sensitive than his fellows, kindly remarks that he does not see how, under the circumstances, he can preach at all. Somewhat surprised, (if his experience has been limited) he inquires of the chairman of the Committee in regard to the unanimous vote of the annual meeting.

But I drop the curtain, and leave developments with those that know, and suffer them. But I propose, with leave of the Editor, to say something hereafter about the principles involved in the annual settlement of Pastors.

I view this as one of the most important practical subject with which, as a denomination, we have to do. Let it not be supposed that I think Pastors all right, and churches all wrong; by no means. Nor yet is I pleading my own cause. I have been peculiarly fortunate in this matter, having nothing personal to grieve over, with reference to the past, or the present. But that the prevailing practice is fruitful of ten-fold more evil than good, I am fully persuaded.

CARLOS.

## From the Albany Evening Journal.

## The Dead of 1850.

- BY WILLIAM ORLAND BOWNE.
1. Jan. 1. Gen. Rousseau Van Rensselaer.
  2. Dr. Samuel B. Woodard, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum.
  3. Rev. Dr. Miller, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary.
  4. Dr. Martin Gay, an eminent Chemist of Boston.
  5. Pena y Pena, late President of the Mexican Republic.
  6. Philip Pendleton Cooke, a poet of Virginia.
  7. Adam Gottlob Oehlenschlaeger, the distinguished Danish poet, scholar and lawyer.
  8. Lord Jeffrey, formerly editor of the Edinburgh Review, scholar, jurist and late Member of the House of Commons.
  9. Feb. 28. Rev. Edward Bickersteth, an eminent divine and author of England.
  10. March 3. Peter Brant John, High Chief of the Mohawk Nation.
  11. John Burdell, an eminent dentist and reformer of New York.
  12. Sir William Allen of Scotland.
  13. Lord Aylmer, formerly Governor of Canada.
  14. Hon. Samuel Amstrong, late Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of Massachusetts.
  15. Hon. G. C. Brandon, late Governor of Mississippi.
  16. John Caldwell Calhoun, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, at Washington, D. C.
  17. April 13. Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., Missionary to India, an eminent oriental scholar, on shipboard.
  18. 17. James Thom, sculptor of New York.
  19. 18. Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D. of New Hampshire.
  20. 23. William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, England, Baron Triaric, Commander of the Legion of Honor in Paris.
  21. May 12. Frances Sargeant Osgood, Poetess of New York.
  22. Miss Jane Porter, authoress, of England.
  23. Rev. John Newland Maffit, at Mobile.
  24. Senator Ellmore, from South Carolina, successor to John C. Calhoun, at Washington.
  25. June 21. Matthew L. Davis, a celebrated political writer of New York.
  26. Jacob Hays, High Constable of New York.
  27. July 1. Hon. Sargeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi.
  28. Sir Robert Peel, late Premier of England.
  29. 8. Duke of Cambridge, England.
  30. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, at Washington, D. C.
  31. 15. Augustus Neander, Scholar, Historian and Professor of Theology at Berlin, Premier.
  32. Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, an accomplished and profound writer and scholar, by shipwreck at Fire Island.
  33. 26. Hon. Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts.
  34. August 3. Commodore Jones, celebrated for the battle of the Wasp and Frolic, October 18, 1812.
  35. 26. Louis Philippe, Ex-King of France, at Claremont, Surrey Co., England.
  36. John Inman, Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.
  37. Nov. 17. Hon. Richard D. Speight, late Governor of North Carolina.
  38. 19. Col. R. M. Johnson, at Frankfurt, Ky., Vice President of the United States, 1837-1841.
  39. 22. Hon. Garrett D. Wall, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey.
  40. Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D. former President of Hamilton College, at Philadelphia.

## Revivals.

We learn from a private letter that a widespread work of grace has been in progress at Lawrence, Mass., this fall. About 100 have been received on probation.—Zion's Herald.

Rev. Morgan Edwards, describing a work of grace at Hudson, Mich., in the Christian Herald, says:—

"A number of precious souls have been born of God. Between 20 and 30 were yesterday baptized, the first baptism they have witnessed since the church has been organized."

KENTUCKY.—The Banner contains notices of revivals at South Benson, 22 added; Ganettville, 25 added; Mill Grove, 23; and Bethel, 14 received for baptism.

The New York Recorder has intelligence from Red Mills, N. Y., of a pleasing work of grace: "Meeting have been held of evenings for some time, and the Lord has appeared in his majesty. Christians have prayed and labored, and sinners have wept and begged for mercy, and salvation has flowed freely. The church has been greatly revived, and some fifteen have been converted, and many more are anxious, and they hope and trust the work will roll on."

Rev. A. Broadus writes to the Religious Herald, that at Upper King and Queen, Va., he has lately baptized 83 candidates, and Rev. H. W. Montague 13, making 96 in all.

In Canton, Ill., Rev. Jacob Knapp has been laboring with great success. Over 100 persons have been baptized since the commencement of the revival.

The Mountain Messenger chronicles an extensive revival at Parkersburg, Ky. The Cincinnati Journal and Messenger publishes an account of "an interesting revival of religion in Howard Co. Indiana."

By the same paper we understand that a revived state of feeling exists, and is apparently increasing, in the Congregational church at Sangerfield, Oneida Co., under the ministerial labors of Rev. S. W. Bruce, and that a number of the impenitent in the congregation have hopefully yielded to the claims of the gospel, while others are inquiring after the way of life and salvation.

On a late occasion, several persons were baptized by Rev. Dr. Fuller, pastor of the Seventh Baptist church in Baltimore. The True Union says:—"One of the candidates was a pupil from the Farm School, who, through the instrumentality of this institution, was first rescued from the paths of vice, and has now been brought into that which leads to eternal life. The house was densely crowded; many occupied the vestibule, and were only able to obtain a glance of the interior through the doors."

In several of the churches in New Jersey, revivals are in progress. The Christian Chronicle learns from Canton that "some twenty-five within a few days indulge a hope in Christ, in the pardon of their sins and the conversion of their souls." About half that number have already been baptized upon a profession of their faith. The good work is going on powerfully in the churches at Colansey and Greenwich.

We learn that an interesting revival of religion has been enjoyed in Rev. Oren Sikes' congregation, at Bedford, for the last three months. The work is characterized by great stillness and solemnity, and has every week been increasing in interest and power. The church is revived; a goodly number have been hopefully converted, and a still larger number are inquiring what they shall do to be saved.—Puritan Recorder.

The Biblical Recorder describes a late work at Ballard's Bridge, N. C.—"The result was that 54 candidates, 48 white and 6 colored, were led down into the Chowan river, by Elder D. Etheridge, at one end of the line, and Elder W. Leary at the other end, which extended fifty yards along the beach. A very large congregation looked on with deep interest, and many an eye was bedewed with tears to behold so affecting a sight."

From Goffstown, N. H., a correspondent of Zion's Herald, under date of the 16th ult., writes as follows:—

"It has been our unspeakable privilege to enjoy some spiritual refreshings on this charge the present year. Twelve, as we trust, have been converted to God, and four reclaimed; fourteen have joined on trial. I can hardly forbear mentioning one remarkable conversion. It is that of a once dissipated and reckless sailor. He commenced attending our meeting in the early part of the year, and soon manifested deep seriousness of mind and great anxiety for his soul. He was found frequently reading religious books at home, and not long after, his voice was heard in the class meeting. He is now a shining, happy Christian—a wonder to himself, a blessing to his friends, and an ornament to the church. He is about forty years of age, a man of much more than ordinary talent and education."

In Amesville, Ohio, the result of a late revival, as chronicled in the Central Christian Herald, is not only the conversion of sinners, but humble confessions, renewal of covenant, and rebuilding of broken down family altars among Christians.—Several young people, who had neglected duty and "given up their hope of being Christians," returned, repented, and entered again into covenant with God. Thirty-three individuals have professed religion, fourteen of whom are heads of families.

The Morning Star publishes intelligence of revivals in Atkinson, Me., Newmarket, N. H., Grove, N. Y., and Mt. Sterling, Ill. In Atkinson, the work appears to have had a stamp of special energy. The correspondent of the Star, describing it, remarks:

"Not only has every house been visited, but almost every heart. Many backsliders have been reclaimed, and most of the beloved youth, and even some children of ten years, have been hopefully converted. The revival has been eminently the work of God. It is characterized, not by enthusiasm or animal excitement, but by a tender, weeping, sympathizing spirit. The young converts are not so much distinguished for ecstatic emotions as by an inflexible adhesion to the cause, they exhibit a firmness and moral energy that is truly remarkable, while at the same time, they appear sensible of their dependence on him, in whom their strength lies."

We are glad to announce that a gracious revival of religion is in progress at Lebanon. The altar in the College chapel is crowded night after night with penitents, and a number have already been converted. The work seems to be spreading among the students, and through the entire community. We trust that it will continue to spread until every student shall be rejoicing in the assurance of salvation.—Illinois Advocate.

NORTH-EASTERN OHIO.—The pastor of a Con-

gregational Church in Morgan, Ashabula co., O., writes as follows, under date of Dec. 23, 1850.

"The friends of Zion will be rejoiced to hear the glad tidings of a precious work of grace now in progress in this place. At our Fall meeting, the pastors and churches of Grand River Association considering the long protracted dearth of revivals, and the alarming fact that almost an entire generation of the children of the church had grown up on this Reserve unconverted, unanimously resolved upon the use of extraordinary means for a revival of religion, and cordially invited Bro. John T. Avery to our aid."

The first of this series of meetings of six Sabbath afternoons have just closed with the happiest results. The presence of the Holy Spirit has been with us of a truth, melting the hearts and transforming the character of the piety of the entire church, and of many of other denominations, who have heartily participated in the work. Scores have been converted from the world of all ages and classes. From fifteen to twenty family altars have been erected. From the character of preaching and the present spirit of the converts, we fondly expect they will always revere "the higher law," the "powers that be" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The work at this stage has by no means abated here, and from many tokens accompanying the "Macedonian cry," we trust it will spread into the surrounding region; for which we ask the prayers of all the friends of God and revivals.

Your fellow laborer in Christ.  
—Independent. ROBERT COCHRAN, Pastor."

## Mixed Communion.

The editor of the Western Watchman makes the following reply to a correspondent who asks the question:—"What would be the best course to pursue with ministers who practice mixed communion?"

In reply we say, that no sound, consistent Baptist practice "mixed communion,"—that is, administer the Lord's supper to unbaptized professors. By so doing they mix the church and the world together, for other religious sects have vague, imperfect, and even false notions of the meaning and use of the Lord's Supper. Our Methodist friends regard it as a means of conversion, hence take they into their societies all "seekers," as they call them, or seriously disposed persons, before they are in Christ; and encourage them to do it in order that they may "get religion." Baptists follow the apostolic example. They never give the bread and wine to unbaptized persons. No one was invited to the Lord's Supper but those who had been "pricked in the heart;"—had "gladly received the word," been "baptized," and "added" to the church. (See Acts ii. 41, 42.)

The Lord's Supper is not a pledge of Christian fellowship, but a union to Christ. (See I Cor. x. 16.) As to the question of our correspondent, "What would be the best course to be pursued with such ministers?" It is not so easily answered. We should recommend a moderate and prudent course to convince such brethren of the error. If they persist in it, seem obstinate, self-willed, and resolved to have their own way, regardless of the Scriptures as understood by the Baptist denomination, and of the feelings of their brethren, they become transgressors, and must be dealt with accordingly.

The law of the Lord recorded in Romans, chap. xvi. 17, is,

"Mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them."

"For they that are such, serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, (that is, selfish), and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."

If such men will not submit to wholesome doctrine, they must be avoided, that is, excluded. No minister should adopt a course contrary to the established usages of the church, when those usages by common consent are founded on the Scriptures; at least without consulting the brotherhood.

J. M. F.

## Comparative Statement of Receipts.

The following table shows, in the first column, the whole amount contributed in the States named during the financial year ending March 31st 1850; and in the second column, the amount contributed in the States, respectively, during the eight months ending with November, 1850.

Maine,	4,506.87	1,738.37
New Hampshire,	1,856.32	671.34
Vermont,	1,453.36	1,511.24
Massachusetts,	54,316.48	11,796.37
Rhode Island,	4,071.18	1,144.82
Connecticut,	5,002.06	3,728.58
New York,	25,908.06	7,955.20
Pennsylvania,	6,340.13	3,290.13
Delaware,	600.13	142.00
Ohio,	5,740.82	2,493.70
Indiana,	820.52	298.16
Illinois,	1,032.64	683.15
Michigan,	589.95	811.50
Wisconsin,		184.08
Iowa,	70.25	29.05
California,		5.55
Miscellaneous,	1,069.32	1,432.71
	\$86,853.00	\$30,783.44

This comparison shows an increase of about eight per cent, over the receipts of the corresponding months of last year. But it will not be forgotten that the amount proposed to be raised the present year, requires an interest of nearly twenty five per cent, on the contributions of the last year. The balance remaining to be provided in the last four months, is so large as to require the most strenuous effort on the part of all interested in the missions. The motives for such effort were never stronger. The accession made to the mission churches, and the reinforcements sent forth within the last year, are full of hope; but the work committed to them is growing in magnitude and importance. The benevolent affections of the friends of missions ought therefore to have the freest scope, and their action should be early felt."

We cut the above from the Macedonian of the present month, for our readers to look at and ponder over, and inquire as to their responsibilities at this pressing juncture, when \$20,000 more are to be raised than was done in the year preceding.

An unusual number of revivals, says the Daily Courant, are now in progress in the Western States, particularly in the Old School Presbyterian churches.

From the same paper we learn that the revival in Harwinton, in the Congregational Society of the Rev. Mr. Jones, is very extensive. The conversions amount to nearly one hundred.

## Papal Toleration.

"The American Protestant Chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the Government." This want of tolerance has caused much irritation at Rome.

We find the above paragraph among the items of news brought by the Niagara steamer, which arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, and as this is the only item of any consequence to the religious world by that arrival, it is well enough to notice the fact as one of the beauties of Romanism under the new order of things at Rome. We are sometimes told, by such lovers of Romanism as Mr. Greeley and Thurlow Weed, that who is as liberal as Protestants in the matter of religious toleration; and in order to prove their assertions they point to Rome, where, they say Protestant Chapels are permitted to be opened and Protestant worship is allowed on the Sabbath. As it is probable that the public generally are not acquainted with the peculiar kind of toleration which is allowed at Rome, we will briefly explain it. A Protestant chapel has been tolerated there for years, for the especial accommodation of the British Minister at Rome, his family and suite, and such English or American travelers as may chance to be in the city. More recently an American chapel has been opened there. Whenever these chapels are opened for divine service, two soldiers are posted at the doors, armed with muskets, for the purpose of preventing Italians from entering. None but foreigners are allowed to enter; and the fact that they are allowed the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, is trumpeted forth by Protestants in America as an act of Popish toleration worth being told of. But it seems that this favor is now taken away from Americans, and should they hereafter be found, like Pius when he was at Rome, preaching in his "own hired house," they might fare as bad as Daniel did, when he presumed to pray to the living God in defiance of a heathen monarch's public prohibition; for there are worse dens than those of lions even in the city of Rome.

We copy the following items from the Baptist Record, the organ of the Baptist Publication Society. We are gratified to learn that this society is constantly enlarging its list of standard publications. Another volume of Bunyan's works, devotionals, is in press.—Richmond Herald.

WHO WILL HELP?—Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg, Germany, appeals for aid to print a new edition of five thousand copies of Penngilly's Scripture Guide to Baptism. The Society wishes to furnish the means. Who will help?

OUR BUSINESS.—Since entering the new Depository, every month has shown an advance over the corresponding month of the previous year.

SEAMEN.—One of our colporteurs has made 3,044 visits to vessels, and 304 to canal-boats in one year, and also 2,779 visits to families; sold 1,738 volumes; 9 hopeful conversions.

REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.—Mr. Noel has baptized 156 persons since he has been the pastor of the John Street church, London. Among them has been one barrister-at-law, one lieutenant of the Navy, one cripple, one half deaf and dumb, and five Sabbath-School teachers. Others are now waiting for immersion. I think I may say, that half this number is from the church of England.—Mr. Noel is a thorough Baptist, always setting forth baptism where there is mention of it in the subject of his sermon.—Baptist Reporter, England.

WHO WILL DO LIKEWISE?—A brother residing in Philadelphia, called a few days since and paid fifty dollars towards the support of a Colporteur in Missouri, completing the sum of four hundred dollars, with the prospect of the same amount, annually, for a Colporteur. His donation is now sustaining a Colporteur in Canada West. Are there not others who will undertake the support of a Colporteur?

A SABBATH KEEPING WHALER.—The new whale ship Arctic, which recently sailed from New Bedford, is commanded by Capt. Charles Gillett, a member of the Evangelical Church in Kingston. Capt. G. carries his religion to sea, and is governed by religious principles in conducting a voyage. On the Sabbath he holds religious services on board his vessel, and does not lower a boat on that day to take whales, however great the temptation. He has been blessed—making short voyages and returning with a full ship.—Courant.

A PRIZE FOR THE RAPPERS.—A correspondent of the Bridgeport Standard proposes to the believers in "spiritual rappings," to write a question on a piece of paper, and enclosing in it one hundred dollars, deposit it in the Bridgeport Bank; the rappers to have the money if they can find out in any possible way what the question is, and to forfeit an equal sum if they do not. Here is a fine opportunity for the rappers to test the truth of their theory to the world and to get well paid for it besides.—They must take this hundred dollar prize, or we shall have no confidence in spiritual rappings hereafter.

It is asserted that the French have evinced a decided preference for English wives. The reason which they assign for it is, that the French ladies are so much under the influence of the Romish priesthood. A gentleman who was present at a small party in Paris, found that seven Frenchmen out of eight who were present, had English wives.

DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.—We learn from the Independent that the Rev. Dr. Murray, of New Jersey, author of the "Kirkman" letters, has, at the request of a large number of the citizens of New York, consented to deliver a discourse, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening, the 15th of January, "On the Decline of Popery, and its causes."

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TRACTS FOR RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has accepted an offer from the friends of the good cause in Petersburg, to supply the army through its officers with 100,000 tracts, and the navy and military hospital with 50,000 more. Of 79 different tracts approved by the censor, it has been arranged to print 2000 each; and the American Tract Society have appropriated \$1000 to this important purpose. It is the only way in which the gospel can be preached in the Russian language to Christians of this country.

A State Military Convention was held in this city on Wednesday of the present week. We had not learned the result of its deliberations when our paper was made up.

## Ministers and Churches.

We understand that the Rev. G. W. Harvey, late of the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Upper Middletown. Bro. H. has supplied the pulpit of the Upper Middletown church for some three months past; we hope the union now formed may prove a lasting one.

Mr. H. Starkweather was ordained to the work of the Ministry, on the 23d ult., at Bethany N. Y.

Rev. Lawson White, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received a call from the Union Baptist church, Philadelphia, to become their pastor.

Rev. Lemuel Porter, of Lowell, has received a call from the Baptist church in Pittsfield, to become their pastor.

Rev. James Reed, of Castile N. Y., has been compelled to resign the pastorate of the Baptist church in that place on account of ill health, and has engaged in an agency for the American and Foreign Bible Society, in the hope that travelling will improve his health. He has been settled over the church in Castile since his ordination, and has baptized six hundred converts. The scene presented on the occasion of his resignation, "much resembled that in Ephesus, when Paul took leave of his brethren."

Rev. J. Bennett, has become pastor of the Baptist church in Pike, Wyoming co. N. Y.

Rev. Lewis Atkinson, formerly a Methodist minister, was ordained at Brimfield, Peoria county, Ill., Nov. 23d. Sermon by Rev. H. G. Weston.

Rev. John Stevens has been appointed General Agent of the Missionary Union in the Cincinnati district, embracing Ohio, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens is widely known as an able minister of the gospel.

NEW ZEALAND.—Already has the gospel obtained such a root in this land of cannibals, that a monthly evangelical periodical is established, a Bible and Tract Society is sustained, and many of the best books on practical divinity are circulated. The spirit of philanthropy triumphs.

The Second Baptist church in Richmond, Va., commences the year free from debt. The Herald says that the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars has been raised, in valid subscriptions, to pay off the indebtedness of the church, and to make some necessary repairs on the house.

The inside of Rev. Dr. Todd's church, Pittsfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire last Sabbath morning. A fine organ was also destroyed. The fire took from a stove pipe. Insured for \$5,600. There is danger at this season of the year of setting fire to churches warmed by stoves, by building a large fire in them early in the morning, and then leaving the house for an hour or so, as is frequently the case.

ARTS' UNION.—The next lecture before the Hartford Arts' Union, will be delivered to-morrow, (Friday) evening, by Hon. I. W. Stuart, at the City Hall. Subject—Nathan Hale, the martyr of Connecticut. Tickets to be had at the Bookstore, and at the door.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York, on Tuesday last, with 400 passengers and \$1,500,000 in gold dust, and a large amount in the hands of passengers. She left Chagres, Dec. 27. By this arrival it appears that of the 200,000 dollars robbed from the specie train on the Isthmus, all but 6000 had been recovered. The train was attacked seven miles out of Panama, by fifteen ruffians, all armed to the teeth, and robbed; three of the muleteers were killed in the affray. Assistance was obtained at Panama, and the money recovered,—two of the robbers were taken, one of whom was badly wounded.

THANKSGIVING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Alta California of December 1, in speaking of the observance of Thanksgiving in San Francisco, November 30, says:—"Yesterday was observed as a day of Thanksgiving, in accordance with Gov. Burnett's proclamation. The day was as pleasant as could be desired. Most of the religious societies united in divine worship at the Baptist chapel, where a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Boring. Rev. Mr. Wheeler also took part in the services. There were many agreeable reunions among the natives of New England; and early scenes were recounted, and old friends remembered. It appears to us that the stores were closed earlier in the day than usual, and that less business was transacted than upon other days. Altogether the day bore a striking resemblance to the well-rendered Thanksgivings in the Atlantic States."

## From California.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, arrived at New York, on Monday afternoon, with California dates to Dec. 1. She brought 555 passengers, the Pacific mails, and \$213,000 in gold dust. The Georgia left Chagres December 26, with 924 passengers, 410 of whom were transferred at Havana, to the Pacific for New Orleans. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama from San Francisco, Dec. 20, with 276 passengers and \$2,000,000 in







## Rev. Dr. Bethune's Speech.

We are enabled to present to our readers a very full report of the speech made by Rev. Dr. Bethune, at the dinner of the New England Society, in this city, on Monday evening. The Dr. was called out by the Chair to reply to the following toast:

HOSPITABLE HOLLANDERS—Their generous aid to the fathers of New England commands the everlasting gratitude of their sons.

As the hour was late, and several gentlemen were to speak after him, he was necessarily much restricted in his remarks, but the audience marked their appreciation of his address, by good-humored applause at the badinage in the opening sentences, and by earnest attention, interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, as he proceeded; at the close, the assembly rose to their feet and continued cheering for some time. He began with some playful reproaches, that soon put him and the company upon pleasant terms.

Mr. President, said the Dr., I have a profound respect for the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, and for this association of their late posterity, so far as they imitate the virtues of those Fathers; but it has been my sore experience rarely to make a compact with a Yankee, by which I have not been taken in. And, gentlemen, (for, Mr. President, I am addressing myself to the company,) such is the case now. When I came this evening, by invitation of your committee, to join your festival, your President showed me a toast, but a little way down the list, to which he asked me to respond in a few words. Yielding as in duty bound, my private choice to constituted authority, I consented, thinking that, immediately after a good dinner, you would be good-natured enough to receive the few words I might find to say—and now he calls me up after all the stupendous and eloquent things which have been said and heard during the last two hours! Gentlemen, it is a Yankee trick! and, I must say, you have done well in putting him at the head of your Society of New Englanders, for I now think that it would be difficult to find a more thorough type and incarnation of Yankeeism than he. He reminds me of a character once given to a staid Connecticut deacon by one of his cautious neighbors: "He is a very good sort of a man God-ward, but man-ward he is a little kind of twisted."

Mr. President, you had scarcely a right to assign me the duty of answering this toast. I am neither a New Englander nor a Hollander; but a sort of hybrid—genealogically a Scotchman, or rather a Scotchman's bairn, and only ecclesiastically Dutch. But I am ashamed of neither my descent nor my station; for I consider it no small blessing to be at once a Scotchman's bairn and a Dutch Dominie. Indeed, Sir, it is not the least benefit attending such occasions as this, that it brings together, as your guests, honored representatives of the different Societies comprising the several races which make up this great, prosperous American people—the Britons, the Irish, the French, the Germans, the Hollanders, the Scandinavian—*ubique gentium*. For, with all deference to the honorable gentlemen who have spoken before me, this nation of ours is not altogether the child of Great Britain; but, while as one of British blood, I rejoice yet more, that that blood has been mingled with other strains. It is well known that the stock of animals is improved by crosses. British blood is indeed our admirable stock—but I think, Sir, we have improved it by crossing the breed. At any rate, I have this advantage in being of neither class named in the toast, that I can without immodesty speak the praises of both.

You have done well, Sir, in calling to mind the stay which the Pilgrim Fathers made amidst the hospitable Hollanders, before they determined upon crossing the wide sea to "this far corner of the earth;" for, with all the gravity of historical truth, it may be asserted that, among the elements of the greatness and success of your fathers, is to be reckoned, not among the least, eleven years of education in Holland—especially in Leyden, afterwards to be equally celebrated for the great services of its University to learning. For consider, Sir, the time when the Pilgrim Fathers were in Leyden. It was when, after many long years of determined war, they had gained strength fairly to establish their Republic of the seven United Provinces,—that which gave your fathers the pattern of what their children since loved so well, "a church without a bishop and a State without a King." It is true, the Netherlands had a long struggle afterwards, before their Spanish tyrants were forced to acknowledge their independence; but they had so fairly turned the tide of battle, that Spain was glad of a truce. There the Pilgrim Fathers saw in healthful exercise those great principles of Constitutional freedom, which were not to be then seen in their native England, and which were not to be seen there until England had cast out her British Stuart and called a Hollander to her throne. Many were the valuable lessons of sturdy courage, thrift, enterprising trade and religious toleration, which the Pilgrims there must have learned and brought with them to their new home; but the best and greatest, was that which in subsequent years was carried into practice by their children, without which all their virtues, and courage, and strength could have availed them little in their struggle with the old country, or in our own country's unparalleled career,—that of a CONSTITUTIONAL UNION OF INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATES, (long and enthusiastic cheering.) Whatever may

have been the benefits derived from the English Constitution, this Union of Sovereign States was not one of them.

Where, Mr. President, was the birth-place of modern liberty? Its cradle was rocked by the ocean that rolled its billows upon the marshy coast of the Low Countries. Unconquered and determined not to be conquered, yet driven by the superior tactics of Rome from the higher grounds towards the forest of Ardennes, the ancestors of these Hollanders had planted themselves upon the little muddy islands that rose like Oases amidst the desert of waters. There with patient desperate industry, they, even as far back as near the beginning of Christianity, built separate cities upon piles, and threw up around them their dykes, each year making fresh encroachments upon the angry sea. Their cities were independent and sovereign; but a wise Providence taught them for themselves, and for us, the necessity and advantage of Union.—Leagues for offence and defence against their various enemies, were formed among them at very early periods, many centuries before the union of Utrecht, when the system was brought to a head, and before the union of the Swiss Cantons; and to this policy is to be attributed their remarkable successes in commerce and in patriotic war. Without it, they could never have risen to greatness, but must have remained dwarfed, conflicting and subjugated. The grand idea of our Union, the greatest blessing of God's providence to us, next after religion and the English language, was taken from Holland; and from the large share which New England minds had in the construction of our State and National system, we can see the reason of Providence in sending the Pilgrim Fathers to Holland, for such a term of years before they set sail to found a free State in a new land. It was a loyal honest adherence to such a national compact, which enabled these now prosperous states to achieve their national and several independence. None were then more faithful in adherence to this principle of the compact than the New England sons of the Pilgrim Fathers. To this same principle these United Sovereign States owe their subsequent march to that prosperity, in which New England has so largely shared. I call upon you, Mr. President, upon you, gentlemen, upon all New Englanders, to walk worthy of their lineage. You celebrate the virtues of your noble ancestors, prove your legitimate descent by imitating them. The great characteristic attribute of the Puritans, the founders of New England, was a stern, unwavering adherence to principle, high, self-sacrificing, God-fearing, immortal duty. Again, I call upon your children to live, act and endure like them.

In other sections of warmer climates, less favorable circumstances, and above all, of education, wanting in many qualities, the moral training enjoyed by the New Englander, may expect to see the impulses of a hasty, hot temper breaking forth in loud, angry threatenings; but the inhabitants of the colder North, the men taught from their youth the calm caution, and far-reaching calculation bequeathed to them by the men and women of Plymouth Rock, should never be carried about with every wind of frantic excitement or exaggerated passion. Treason everywhere is dangerous, aye, infamous—but in New England doubly so; for *if treason and dissension are rampant and paramount in New England, GOOD NIGHT TO LIBERTY!*

(Here the assembly broke out into such protracted cheers, that it was sometime before the Dr. could go on. Resuming, he said.)—Mr. President, where is the New Englander now? not alone in New England, but here, everywhere throughout these States. Take away the bond of our Union, and the wars which must inevitably follow will be fratricidal, Cain-like. Our friendships will be drowned in blood; our commerce will go down, with its rich freight of blessings for all nations; and our new harmonious system of free principles be resolved into a blind, bloody chaos. But this cannot, shall not be. Already in the sentiments of this meeting, in the voices which have come to us from every quarter of the compass, we have the prophetic oracles of safety. I have spoken too long, Mr. President, and must end my remarks—but let it be in the words of that one true Book, which your Fathers brought with them in the May Flower, as their best treasure:—"Out of the South cometh the whirlwind;" "FAIR WEATHER COMETH OUT OF THE NORTH."

A GREAT RIVER FROM A VERY SMALL RILL.—A Welsh clergyman once asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to that meeting in London in 1804, of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand issue of which was the formation of the British and foreign Bible Society—a society which has already distributed 15,000,000 copies of the Bible, its issues now reaching nearly a million and a half annually. And this in turn led to the formation of the American Bible society, and to the whole beautiful cluster of sister institutions throughout the world, which are so many trees of life, scattering the golden fruits of immortality among all the nations of the earth. This mighty river, so deep, so broad, so far reaching in its many branches, we may trace back to the tears of that little girl. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"—Reads *Hand of God in History*.

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

I was a wandering sheep,  
I did not love the fold;  
I did not love the Shepherd's voice,  
I would not be controlled.  
I was a wayward child,  
I did not love my home,  
I did not love my father's voice,  
I loved afar to roam.  
The shepherd sought his sheep,  
The father sought his child;  
They follow'd me o'er vale and hill,  
O'er deserts waste and wild.  
They found me nigh to death,  
Famish'd, and faint, and lone;  
They bound me with the bands of love,  
They saved the wandering one!  
They spoke in tender love,  
They raised my drooping head;  
They gently closed my bleeding wounds,  
My fainting soul they fed.  
They washed my filth away,  
They made me clean and fair;  
They brought me to my home in peace,  
The long sought wanderer!  
Jesus my shepherd is:  
'Twas he that loved my soul;  
'Twas he that washed me in his blood;  
'Twas he that made me whole.  
'Twas he that sought the lost,  
That found the wandering sheep,  
'Twas he that brought me to the fold,  
'Tis he that still doth keep.  
I was a 'wandering' sheep,  
I would not be controlled;  
But now I love my Shepherd's voice,  
I love, I love the fold!  
I was a wayward child,  
I once prefer'd to roam,  
But now I love my father's voice,  
I love, I love my home.  
English Presb. Messenger.

For the Secretary.  
Fable.

The teeth accused the tongue of dealing in deaths poison; causing pain, and decay in their paternity. The tongue redd'n'd at the charge, moved itself to reply; which one of the masticators perceiving, said, have you lit your torch to set on fire the course of nature? our ivory walls are no security against so unwarlike a member.

The grinders spoke of ceasing labor because they were few, and the eye-teeth declared they saw clearly the tongue was wild, and could never be tamed. The front teeth remarked that the tongue had been pointed against them, and but for dental aid, must have died from the effect of poison.

Children, said the tongue, I think your father must have eaten sour grapes, to give you such an edge. You must have sprung from the jaw-bone of a very stupid animal. Your allegations against me are proof of such an origin. I do not call you back-biters, for my back is out of your reach; but the cause of complaint lies still further back. I have a master, who bridle me, yea, and saddles me too, and compels me to carry double. Tell us something about him. Little is known concerning him, save that his name is HEART: nor do I slander him when I say he is most unclean. No wonder we rot.

A. G. B.

## Humbugs among Farmers.

Our most skillful farmers are often annoyed with bugs of various kinds. The squash bug, the striped bug, and the rose bug are committing their annual depredations on the choice products of the field and garden.—Much loss is occasioned by the summer visits of these small samples of the works of Creation and Providence, and there seems to be no patent mode provided to exterminate or to avoid these fellow creatures of earth.  
But the bug that does us more harm than any, is the Hum Bug. This little fellow is often hatched out of nothing, and Noah felt under no more obligation to take him into the ark than to take in fish, or any of the amphibious animals that needed no protection against a forty days flood.

The Hum Bug often springs up, like Jonah's gourd, in a single night, and in a night he vanishes to the no small wonderment of those who were ignorant of his origin. The space he occupied was large and brilliant, and consequently his sudden disappearance occasions the greater void.

Hum Bugs are of various orders and classes, as some know who are not versed in botany. But the most destructive are those that come up in a night, and give no time to examine the proboscis, feelers, and antennae.—The first appearance is captivating, and as they appear in their best dress they are often purchased at a high price, with an expectation, and a promise of their exhibitors, that so far from proving nuisances in their gardens and store rooms, they will soon become the most useful laborers on the farm.

We need not a thorough antiquarian to recall to mind the various kinds of Hum Bugs which have proved troublesome and costly to many farmers. Not to all farmers—for we have many who turn their faces against all change, and who are never caught in the silly scrape of attempting to improve upon old practices. No; the mischief is that the most generous and liberal—the go-ahead farmers—are the ones who suffer most from Hum Bugs.

Patent bee hives make their appearance every few years, and the honey is to be taken away without loss to the bees. They are to live through the winter by sucking their fingers.

Chambers also have been extolled where bees will never want to swarm, and where the owner has nothing to do but to cut off the comb full of honey.

Silk culture has flourished greatly, in the books, and we have been told that we can

save twenty millions each year by making our own silk, rather than to import—but then it is to cost sixty millions worth of labor to do it.

But the Morus Multicaulis is the next to come to our aid. This tree will grow so fast that it may be taken up every fall, put into the cellar, and then set out again in the spring and the roots never mind it—they are transplanted while they are asleep.

The Rohan potato next comes, to yield us a thousand bushels per acre, and the seed potatoes can be purchased for twenty five cts. each, in case there are not two bidders for the same article.

Treen corn comes next, and for a few shillings farmers are told that they need be at no more expense in growing tree corn than in growing forest trees.

Chinese poultry must be treated kindly—at least the subject must—for it is yet a mooted question whether a fowl of ten lbs. can be kept at as little cost as one of three.

Farming-by-the-Book, should be named in this connection; and why should not this subject be written upon as well as other Hum Bugs of the day? Farmers are beginning to make a distinction between the writings of practical men and mere theorists who have no practical knowledge of the subject on which they write.

Yet still there are thousands who doubt whether the dirty business of farming ought ever to be put on clean white paper. They imagine that he who can write with facility, must have been bred a clerk, or a clergyman, and therefore cannot understand much about practical farming.

Farmers are often led astray by stray writers; but we live in a free country, and must not petition to suppress such publications, as do the rulers of Republican France. Farmers should not fear to hear both sides, and then they can judge for themselves.—Mass. Ploughman.

SIGNS OF SPIRITUAL ANXIETY.—You generally observe, in convinced and humble sinners, three signs of extraordinary solicitude about salvation. First, there is a strong intenness of their minds and thoughts, they stand night and day like a bow at its full bent; their thoughts are ever pouring upon this matter, their sleep departs, for their sin and danger are ever before them. Second, it appears by their searching inquisitiveness about the way of escape; the question they carry with them wherever they meet with any whom they judge able to direct them in, what course shall I take? What shall I do? Is there any hope for such a one as I! Did you ever know a soul in my condition? Third, it appears by the little notice they take of their outward afflictions, which, it may be, are strong and sharp enough to overwhelm them at another time; but now they take little notice of them. Sin lies so heavy that it makes heavy afflictions lie light.

## Advertisements.

SILAS CHAPMAN, Merchant Tailor, No. 121 North Main Street, Hartford, Conn. RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to those who have heretofore been his patrons, and pledges his best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors. His stock of

CLUBS, BOOKS, CASSIMERS, SATIN AND OTHER VESTINGS, Embrace all times the most rare and desirable styles the market affords. No exertion is spared to obtain the various novelties that appear, and constantly maintain as seasonable and complete a collection as the most strict attention will procure. GARDENERS' thoroughly made and trimmed in the neatest and most fashionable style, at prices worthy an examination before purchasing elsewhere. Friends and the public generally, are invited to call at the Corner, No. 1 Central Row south of State House. Feb. 15/1850. 149

TO MERCHANTS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES. The subscriber will supply school books, outline maps, &c., to Merchants, Teachers, and School Committees, at very low prices. WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY, 180 Main St.

REV. BAPTIST W. MOEL, ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved." 16MO. CLOTHS—PRICE 50 CENTS.

Extracts from Preface. DURING my ministry in the Establishment, an indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I might arrive led me to avoid the study of the Scriptures, and of such authors as advocate the baptism of infants. To that determination I have adhered, and not having read a single Baptist book or tract, I publish the following work as an independent testimony to the exclusive right of believers to Christian Baptism.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington Street, Boston. Feb. 19. New Books. "The most Christian discovered; or the false professor tried and cast, by the Rev. Matthew Mead, with an introduction by Rev. Wm. R. Williams. The Gospelists own advocate, by George Griffin, L. L. D. Notes on the Miracles, by Richard C. French, M. A. Women of America, by McIntosh. Literature and Literary Men, by Gillilan, second series. Unity of the Races, by Smyth. Woman's Friendship, by Grace Agillar. Early Conflicts of Christianity, by Kip, &c., &c. For sale by C. M. JELLES, 192 Main Street May 30.

SCHOOL BOOKS. The subscriber publishes Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Woodbridge's Willard's Geography and Atlas, Robbins' Outline of History, Flint's Surveying, Frost's Class Book of Nature, Swift's 1st Lessons in Philosophy Part 1st. Do. Do. Do. 2d. Do. Do. 3d. Galland & Hooker's Practical Spelling Book. Sophocles's Greek Grammar. Do. Do. Lessons. Do. Do. Exercises. Do. Do. Verse. Do. Do. First Book in Greek. Felton's Greek Reader.

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY

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This fluid is offered as a substitute for Soap in washing, saving labor, time and expense, and is retained in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon.

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PAY'S EUREKA.

The subscriber in offering this stove to the public hesitates to say that it exceeds any other stove ever offered in this market for Wood or Coal; all having felt the want of a stove that is a store; particularly as regards baking, and it is with the greatest confidence that we offer the EUREKA with its ventilated oven to supply this deficiency, and we believe it is only to be tried to supersede all others now in use. In getting up these stoves nothing has been spared either in materials or workmanship to make them perfect. Being made of entire double plates, very heavy, and having a free admission of air next the fire plates. They will stand the heat of two common stoves. Hundreds of references guaranteeing the above statements can be given from persons now using them in this vicinity.

NEW ERA, ATWOOD'S EMPIRE, EMPIRE STATE. Also a complete assortment of Parlor Stoves for Wood or Coal, the newest and most approved patterns, at Wholesale or Retail at No. 273 and 375 Phelps' Block, North Main Street, R. K. VAN NNESS, Oct 11

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of insuring against loss and damage by fire only.—Capital \$500,000, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The Office of the company is kept in their new building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public. The Directors of the company are:— Thomas K. Brace, Samuel Tudor, Joseph Pratt, James Thomas, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Silas B. Hamilton, Frederick Tyler, Robert Ruel, Miles A. Tuttle, John L. Russell, Ebenezer Flower, Eliphalet J. Bulkley, Roland Mather, Edwin G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, Henry Z. Pratt.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President. S. L. LOUIS, Secretary.

The Etina Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected. Hartford, April, 1850.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. The subscriber has on hand a large supply of Books and Stationery which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

School Committes, etc., supplied at the lowest price. W. J. HAMERSLEY, 180 Main St.

Paper. Letter, cap, flat cap, bank note, and post office paper, with a great variety of other paper, for sale by WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY, 180 Main St.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be more of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast and repeated supply of the most valuable medicine has been beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so securely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will full and carefully read, and indubitable proof of these facts. From the *Journal of Andrew Clark*, the celebrated PROF. HUTCHCOCK.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. It is my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."

EDWARD HUTCHCOCK, L. L. D. From the widely celebrated PROF. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the cure of diseases it is intended to cure." New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the First Physicians in Maine. Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., April 26, 1849. "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies."

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease. Respectfully yours, I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D. Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale by Lee, Butler & Co. Hartford, at retail by C. L. Covell, Hartford; Middletown, E. C. Ferrer; New Haven, L. K. Dow; Bridgeport, Thompson & Booth; Norwich, Lee & Osgood; New London, F. Allen; Danbury, Wm. Stevens; and by druggists generally throughout the State, Jan 3



In Quart Bottles FOR THE PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD AND FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrhs, Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sore, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Blisters, General Debility, &c.

THIS preparation has now borne the test of over 14 years experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in Sarsaparilla Root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by its use in this preparation. While Sarsaparilla Root forms an important part of its composition, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of its ingredients, and here and there its resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that entitled to their confidence, from the long and successful use of it, and the numerous testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished any parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation she perished of the most excruciating pains, restored her to perfect health, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health, and I find this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe to be parallel in the catalogue of medicine. With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend and servant.

Read the following from NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849. Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done, I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I thereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but to tell the truth, I had no faith in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God, I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, FERMIN GIRAUX.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 109 Fulton street, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale by C. P. WELLS, JOHN BRADDOCK, J. D. DIMOCK, Hartford; by S. C. GORHAM, New Haven—and B. K. BLISS, Springfield.

Protection Insurance Company—Fire and Marine. OFFICE NO. 8 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD CT.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, in 1844, for the purpose of insuring by Fire and Marine Insurance, with a capital of \$200,000, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars. The company will issue policies on Fire or Marine risks on terms as favorable as other companies. Application may be made by letter, from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

The Directors are:— Daniel W. Clark, John Washburn, Charles H. Northam, William Kellogg, Leonard Humphrey, Benjamin W. Greene, William Threlk, Eliza Hills, William A. Ward, D. W. CLARK, President, Wm. CORNER, Secretary.

HARTFORD, April, 1850.

A CARD. HIRAM PRESTON, Dentist, over No. 12 State street, thanks the good people for a patronage which enables him to present to their notice, Dr. M. WALDO HANCHETT, as a partner in business. Dr. H. desires full confidence in his skill as a Dental practitioner has not one equal in New England, and VERY FEW EQUALS anywhere.

DENTISTRY. PRESTON & HANCHETT will continue the practice of Dentistry over No. 12 State street, upon the plan which is believed has gained some reputation under the management of the senior partner. That of performing every operation entrusted to them, CAREFULLY and FAITHFULLY, and at MODERATE PRICES.

HIRAM PRESTON. M. WALDO HANCHETT. Hartford, Oct. 25th, 1850.

PHILADELPHIA ART UNION. The public are informed that the annual distribution will take place on the 31st of December. The engraving by RICHIE is from HUNTINGDON'S celebrated picture of "MERCY'S DREAM," and is executed in the various styles of drawing and Mezzotint.

Among the prizes will be a copy of *Huntingdon's picture* painted by JAMES McCLUTCHIE Jr. which with the frame is valued at \$1,000. The engraving may be seen at the store of the subscriber

WM. JAS. HAMERSLEY, 3rd 4

NORMAND BURR, EDITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

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TERMS. Subscribers in the city furnished by the Editor at Two Dollars per annum.

Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in advance with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. Agents becoming responsible for six or more advertisements inserted at the usual rate advertising in this city.

No communications, in order to insure an insertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday evening. Address NORMAND BURR, post office.

ROBERT NOURSE, GENERAL AGENT.

Obituaries of Revolutionary Patriots.

DIED: In Waterford, Dec. 29th, 1849, NEWBURY, Esq., in the 99th year of his age. He lived till May next, he would have entered his 100th year. Born in the days of George 2nd, before the Revolutionary war had fairly commenced rolling, his pious memory enabled him to recall as with which he delighted to amuse and instruct the youth around him, and even gray hairs were willing listeners to his recital of dates which reached back a whole generation beyond the recollection of others, according to age. Stedman was the youngest of children. At the age of 14 years he lost his father, and was thrown upon his own resources. In Dec. 1772 he was married who wanted five months of being 21 years of age. He lived with his wife about 72 years. She died at the age of 96, leaving a numerous and respectable family of several different generations. Mr. Newbury took a deep interest in the Revolutionary War, and patriotic struggles bore an honorable share. He was consequently a Revolutionary hero during his declining years. His recollection of the incidents connected with the burning of New London and the massacre of Fort Griswold in 1781 were minute and accurate. Of the Prince of Traitors, Arnold, he treasured up incidents which we have never so well learned from any other sources. He was during the war that he presented himself as a candidate for baptism in the 1st Baptist Church of Waterford. This step was taken with much trembling and he needed considerable encouragement from Elder Zadock Row, then lately ordained pastor of the church. He proved himself an efficient member. He was for many years the principal agent of the church in secular affairs and in discipline was distinguished by a willingness to suffer in difficult cases, and a remarkable success in reconciling differences among brethren. He has been remarked by him that he believed he had never failed to reconcile dissensions and contending brethren whenever he had been appointed on such committees—assertion which is undoubtedly correct. To the Church in Waterford were greatly indebted for information connected with their history, and his accounts on that subject were as on other points were the more reliable on account of his punctilious accuracy in stating facts, which was increased by the full habit of minuting down important matters, from which he could refresh his memory. His physical strength, for one of advanced age, was almost without a parallel. Perhaps not a year has passed for these years, when he has not used his scythe: up to a week before his death he had split the wood for his family. On Monday, Dec. 23d, during the storm, despite remonstrance of his family, he was out digging logs from his wood-pile to his wood-house, resolutely engaged in sawing and splitting same, like a man in his vigor. But during the storm, that day, he took a severe cold, which in five days carried him to his grave. His mind during this interval seemed dwelling on "home." He wanted to go "where the weary are at rest," and peacefully away with scarce a struggle. Dec. 29th, Elder Augustus Bolles preached his funeral sermon on the last day of the 1850. Certainly Father Newbury's life has been an instructive one. How often we heard this aged saint exclaim, "If I should refer it to me to choose when I should die, I should refer it back to God, for he knows what is best."—[N. Y. Recorder notice.]

DIED: In Groton, Ct., on the 2d of age. Mr. Solomon Tift, in the 93d year of age.

The deceased bore an active and arduous part in the struggle for our national independence. As one of the unfortunate prisoners on board the Jersey hulk, at Wallabout, he endured the sorest hardships and cruelties he succeeded in making his escape. A deacon he was the last surviving pensioner in that town, which furnished so many brave soldiers to the Revolutionary army, and nearly half a century was a consistent member of the 2d Baptist Church of Groton. As a "soldier of the cross," he has "fought the good fight," and gone to join "the army of martyrs,"